

Democratic Watchman

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Bellefonte, Pa., Jan. 20, 1893.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor

Democratic County Committee for 1893.

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A Suggestion For Our Councilmen.

On the first of April the borough bonds amounting to \$100,000, bearing seven per cent. interest, will have matured and the duty of making some arrangement for their renewal will fall upon the present members of council. Since the borough debt has been increasing each year for some time it is hardly probable that any of the principal will be paid, therefore all that can be done is to borrow \$100,000 at the lowest possible rate of interest and call in the old bonds with the new loan.

Bellefonte ought to be able to get all the money she wants at three or three and one-half per cent. and council can get it if it tries. Taking it at the latter rate it will readily be seen that the borough expenses will be materially reduced. That is to the extent of \$3,500 per annum. From January 1st, 1892 to January 1st, 1893 it required about \$7,000 to meet the current expenses of the town. To this amount was added \$7,000 interest on bonds, making in all an expense of \$14,000. The tax duplicates for the last three years have averaged \$21,000 for the borough alone, but the failure of the collector to make his settlements has made it necessary to borrow money to meet current expenses.

Let us start off 1893 with reform. With \$3,500 less interest to pay and granting that expenses during the coming year will be no greater than they were during the past one, one can see that with a borough duplicate that will amount to \$20,000, at least, and allowing \$1,000 for exonerations and errors, there should be a surplus of \$8,500 in the treasury on January 1st, 1894.

It is the duty of the taxpayers to demand reform and elect to councils and the collectship only such men as will give the business their careful attention.

High taxes have been working the death of our town for years and high taxes necessarily make high rents. With an economic government this year the interest tax ought to be reduced one-half and a surplus laid against the bonded debt. Not until Bellefonte reduces her taxes will she prosper as she should. If it were not for the present high rate there are hundreds of retired farmers throughout the county who would make this their home.

Defects of Modern Building.

The collapse of the large paper warehouse, at 515 Commerce street, Philadelphia, in which three workmen were killed is another evidence of the failure of building inspectors to do their duty and of the overloading of buildings because of shortage in ground room. It will not be surprising to read accounts of many similar horrors, in the near future, unless some action is taken to prevent the erection of the sky scraping buildings that loom up everywhere in our large cities. When it comes to putting ten and twelve and even fifteen stories on a building with a fifty foot front and then loading every story beyond its capacity there can be but one result—a collapse.

It seems to be the failing of later day builders to get as much floor room as possible for the money. Not paying any attention to the strain which

will be put on the flimsy structure by tenants who are just as anxious to overload their quarters to save rent. The towering structures which mark the acme of architecture in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and other growing cities and the ambitious rivalry of firms to get higher(?) in the world than their competitors will have their harvest in the corpses dragged from the wreckage of their fallen hopes.

While modern building needs looking after the remodeling of structures almost a century old should claim the attention of inspectors everywhere. It is usually such buildings as are modernized by a few gables and of a necessity weakened by putting in glass fronts, which are made the homes of factories and loaded with machinery just as heavy as the stronger buildings, erected expressly for factory purposes, are strained to carry.

Fatalities from falling buildings are coming to be of such frequent occurrence as to demand stringent legislation on building rules and permits in every city.

1892 was a record breaking year in a great many ways. There were nearly one thousand more murders committed in the United States than during any previous year of our history. This increase is not at all surprising when we remember the rapid increase in our population and the extent of labor disaffection in our trade centers.

The coming administration will have 180,000 federal offices to dispose of. One for every 333 persons in the country. It is to be hoped that CLEVELAND'S army of workers will be made up of the same sterling qualifications that characterized his appointees during his last incumbency.

Gossip of the Cabinet.

Senator Carlisle Will Take the Treasury Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Senator Carlisle was in great demand at the Senate to-day. His colleagues all understood after his return from New York that he had told Mr. Cleveland he would accept the Treasury portfolio. He refused to be interviewed by newspaper men, and did not talk about it generally to Senators, but he did admit to his more intimate friends that his letter of resignation would go to Frankfort to-morrow, and that his resignation would take effect on the 4th of February.

It is understood that Mr. Carlisle desires to confine his personal attention, when he comes to the Treasury, to questions of policy, and that Mr. Cleveland proposes to arrange things so that Mr. Carlisle shall not be bothered with matters of patronage.

Crushed Under Ruins.

A Warehouse Collapses, Killing Three Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Without any other warning than that of a low rumbling noise, resembling the sliding of a large body of snow off a roof, the large four-story brick paper warehouse of Martin & W. H. Nixon, Nos. 515 and 517 Commerce street, collapsed at 25 minutes before 6 o'clock last evening, and seven men were caught in the ruins, three of whom were killed and one injured.

Samuel Bayles, treasurer of the firm, said that their loss would aggregate \$40,000. He could not account for the cause of the building's collapsing, as the stock at this time was not unusually heavy, and the building had on many occasions been more heavily weighted. The building belonged to the estate of Bloomfield Moore and last summer was strengthened by additional girders and pillars. The building is a four-story brick with a frontage on Commerce street of about 25 feet and a depth of 125 feet. There were heating fires in three different parts of the building when the crash came.

All of the killed are married men. Markes leaves a wife, one son and a daughter. Wallace leaves a wife and four children, and McKenna a wife.

Election of Senators by Popular Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—For almost an hour this morning the time of the house was consumed in the consideration of a resolution to which there was not the slightest opposition in any quarter, and which was finally adopted without objection. It was one calling upon the executive department for information as to the number and amount of war claims allowed or disallowed by such department. Then a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to settle the claims of Arkansas and other states under the swamp land grants failed to secure the necessary two thirds vote and was therefore defeated. For some time the Republicans filibustered against the motion to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment for the election of the United States senators by popular vote, but in the end permitted to be carried without a division.

Rutherford B. Hayes Dead.

His Illness Nourished of the Heart Terminated Fatally, Although His Son Early in the Day Telegraphed to Gov. McKinley that His Father Was Better.

FREMONT, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Rutherford B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock to-night. Early in the day his son, R. B. Hayes, Jr., telegraphed to Gov. McKinley that his father was somewhat better, but giving no encouragement for the future.

In the afternoon Gen. Hayes began to sink, and death came to-night. Mr. Hayes left home on Monday of last week and spent a few days with his son, Webb S. Hayes, in Cleveland.

During the past month Mr. Hayes has complained of one or two slight attacks of neuralgia of the heart. On Saturday he experienced a severe recurrence of the trouble, but went home, accompanied by his son Webb. He was met at the train by his son Rutherford and Dr. Hibbs.

They drove to the Hayes mansion in Spiegel Grove, where every attention has been given to Mr. Hayes up to the present time. His family were at his bedside when death came.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Delaware, O., on Oct. 4, 1822. After being graduated as valedictorian of his class from Kenyon College, O., in 1842, he completed a legal education, begun in the office of Thomas Sparrow of Columbus, at the Harvard Law School, in January, 1845. He was admitted to practice at the Ohio bar in the following May. Beginning his career as a lawyer in Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, he finally opened an office in Cincinnati, where he attracted attention after a while as attorney in several celebrated cases of a criminal character. After refusing the office of Common Pleas Judge, he was elected City Solicitor by the City Council in 1858, and the next year he was chosen his own successor at a popular election. He was defeated for re-election, however, in the spring of 1861.

Mr. Hayes was originally an anti-slavery Whig, and on the formation of the Republican party became an active member. When the civil war came he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers by the Governor of Ohio, and as his Lieutenant-Colonel, he distinguished himself on Sept. 14, 1862, in the battle of South Mountain, receiving a severe wound. As Colonel he did good service in the two battles of Winchester, and for his conduct at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek he received the rank of brevet Major General on March 13, 1865.

After the civil war Gen. Hayes took a seat in Congress, to which he had been elected while in the field. When re-elected in 1866 he supported the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

In 1867 he was elected Governor of Ohio against Allen G. Thurman on a negro suffrage platform. He was re-elected two years later against George H. Pendleton, whose platform advocated repudiation of the interest on United States bonds unless they were subjected to taxation, and the payment of the national debt in greenbacks. Mr. Hayes, who had favored both plans, during his second term as Governor came out as champion of civil service reform. He was defeated on that issue when he ran for Congress in Cincinnati in 1872. In 1875 he was a candidate for Governor for the third time.

Gov. William Allen, who was a candidate for re-election on a greenback platform, opposed him. Mr. Hayes championed what was called honest money, and was elected by a majority of 5,500.

This third election as Governor, because of the issues involved, made him a candidate for the Presidency when the Republican Convention met in Cincinnati in June, 1876. Among the opposing candidates were James G. Blaine and Roscoe Conkling. Mr. Hayes was nominated on the seventh ballot, the opposition to Blaine concentrating on him. In his letter of acceptance Mr. Hayes advocated civil service reform, resumption of specie payments, and good government in the South. Every newspaper in the land except the New York Times, and every Republican except a few score conspirators, conceded the election of Samuel J. Tilden on the morning succeeding the vote.

Mr. Hayes had no doubt of his defeat, and said plaintively that he regretted this result, not for himself, but on account of the poor negroes. One of his first acts after he had been counted in as President was to withdraw the Federal troops from the South and thus deliver up the poor negroes to the mercies of the Ku-Klux Klan and White Leaguers, in whose existence he doubtless implicitly believed. While the conspiracy to count him in was in progress, Mr. Hayes wrote to John Sherman, then a "visiting statesman" at New Orleans, that "there must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation, and fraud rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny." Three months later he became the receiver of the stolen Presidency knowing it to be stolen.

Hayes's administration as President was colorless and commonplace. The resumption of specie payments was almost its only important event. Mr. Hayes posed throughout as an advocate of civil service reform, but succeeded in having comparatively few of his recommendations adopted.

Perhaps the most distinguishing feature of his occupancy of the White House was the banishment therefrom of alcohol in every shape except in the form of Roman punch, for Mr. Hayes as well as his wife, Lucy Ware Webb, the daughter of a Chillicothe physician was a total abstainer.

Although his administration was disgraced by no great scandal, the taint of the theft of the Presidency clung to it to the last, and Mr. Hayes went out of office carrying with him the con-

tempt of the Democrats and the indifference of the Republicans.

After his retirement from the office to which another had been elected, Mr. Hayes returned to his home in Fremont, where he continued until his death in the peaceful pursuit of raising chickens.

Senatorial Nominations.

George Gray Nominated by Acclamation in Delaware.

Dover, Del., Jan. 16.—The Democratic members of the Legislature in caucus to-night nominated George Gray for United States Senator by acclamation. W. H. Burnite was nominated for State Treasurer, and John P. Dulany for Auditor.

JERRY SIMPSON STARTS BACK.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 16.—Jerry Simpson has started back to Washington, doubtful whether he will be a United States Senator. In fact, he is blamed by some of the Populists for the present difficulties, which they ascribe to his uncompromising attitude, in the hope of forcing his own election as Senator.

CANDIDATES IN WYOMING.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 16.—With the return of the Legislators from their homes, the Senatorial fight has been renewed. New is still in the fight, though he is said to have made too many promises for his own good. Baxter has the support of Senator Brice, and his opponent that Mr. Cleveland favors his election.

THE SITUATION IN WISCONSIN.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 16.—Friends of John H. Knight, of Ashland, claim that the caucus of Democrats to nominate a United States Senator will be brief, and say the Ashland man will be named, unless Bragg, of Fond Du Lac, and Mitchell, of Milwaukee, succeed in forming a coalition for some dark horse.

THE LAST VOTE IN MONTANA.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 16.—The result of the ballot in the joint Assembly for United States Senator to-day was: Sanders, 32; Clark, 24; Dixon, 8; Collins, 2; Mullville, 2. No choice.

Small-Pox Near Reading.

READING, Pa., January 15.—The smallest excitement in this section has reached such a stage that it is likely the attention of the state board of health will be called to the matter. A case was reported at Hamburg last night, near which place a patient is just recovering from the disease. A death has taken place at Gouglersville and more than a half dozen people are ill with the disease in that vicinity.

A Terrible Tragedy.

CLESTER, Pa., January 14.—A tragedy was enacted here this afternoon which will result in the loss of two lives and the conviction of Thomas Rodgers as the murderer of his father and mother. Rodgers is a man 24 years old, and the victims are his father, Thomas Rodgers, 60 years old, and his mother, Martha Ann Rodgers, of about the same age. His married sister, Mrs. William Kilday, was also badly wounded.

Suffering of Homestead.

PITTSBURG, Pa., January 15.—The continued cold wave increased the suffering at Homestead and it is said that nearly three hundred people are on the way of starvation. Contributions are still coming in but the aggregate amount is so small that it will not provide the bare necessities. In the mill there is a great deal of dissatisfaction over the wages.

It Stopped the Signals.

A young woman has been taught a lesson against all communications by signs. There were unexpected visitors at dinner the other night, and her younger sister sat on one side of the table beside one of them. The sister was extremely communicative, and the older one became very nervous as revelation after revelation concerning family affairs was made. She finally took to nudging the offender beneath the table, but foot pressures, however forcible and frequent, failed to stop the chatter. After dinner the matter annoyed young woman demanded fiercely:

"What did you mean by not paying any attention to my signals? How dared you to go on when I kept kicking you to make you stop?"

Whereupon the younger sister looked mystified.

"Signals? Kicks?" said she. "But, my dear, you didn't kick me." And the family disciplinarian sank back limply as she gasped. "Oh, Sarah, don't—don't tell me I was kicking that man."

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Dr. Buckingham, of Phillipsburg, arrived in town Wednesday night to attend to some business here.

—B. C. Achenbach, the Bishop street baker, caterer and confectioner, has again taken charge of the bakery at State College.

COUNCIL'S DOINGS.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of council was held on Monday evening and as usual very little business, outside the regular routine, was transacted. Collector Ray presented his exonerations for 1890 through Chairman Potter, of the Finance committee. They amounted to \$828.05, divided as follows: \$238.71 errors \$264.73 poor and \$276.61 tax assessed on people who had moved away before the duplicate was placed. All the committees reported their work well in hand, but the Water committee. The unprecedented cold weather having made the expenses in the water department very high.

—For a period of thirty days from January 30th all the mails will be weighed by order of the post office department.

THE COLONEL'S HEART.

Colonel James Milliken, a man whose citizenship Bellefonte was proud to boast of a few months ago, is now making his residence in New York city and has changed his voting place to Milroy. His heart is still with Bellefonte for on Monday he telegraphed J. Kyle McFarlane fifty dollars to be expended in fuel for the deserving poor of the town. It would have done his generous heart good if he had seen the joy his gift brought to more than one home on Tuesday morning. With the thermometer sticking 10 degrees below zero such kindness counts for something.

THE LAW CONCERNING STRAYS.

The law concerning stray animals is not understood by the people generally as it should be. If you take up a stray animal you must, within ten days, give notice to your township, clerk who must make an entry of the same; then you advertise the animal in your local paper, and sixty days after such animal has appeared, you apply to the Justice of the Peace to sell the animal. He issues a warrant to the constable, gives ten days notice by posters, and then he sells it and you get your pay for expenses. The penalty for taking a stray animal and not giving notice is \$5, and besides this the owner can come upon your place and take it away without paying you anything.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Yesterday morning Mr. P. N. Barnhart, who lives out on Howard street, brought a large block of white oak wood into this office. It did not look unusual in any way except that it seemed very heavy and hard. But when Mr. Barnhart called our attention to a little acorn imbedded right in the centre of the block our interest was straightway excited.

The block was taken from the heart of large white oak, which had been cut on the lot of Esq. John B. Linn, on east Howard street, some weeks ago and when the tree fell it did not fall clear of the stump. Mr. Barnhart took his cut block and tried to roll it off, but finding that impossible he started to cut it loose. While chopping through the very heart of the tree he discovered the acorn and cut it out. The thing is really a curiosity and can be seen at this office. The acorn has undoubtedly been in the tree for scores of years and notwithstanding its age looks just as if it had grown last fall.

WORTH GOING TO HEAR.

Professor Louis E. Reber, of the Pennsylvania State College, has about completed arrangements for a series of free lectures which will be delivered in the College chapel this winter and during the Spring. The speakers will all be men of national repute, thus guaranteeing the excellence of the series. While the subjects for discourse will be scientific and pertain to the Engineering Department more especially, they will nevertheless be handled in that popular way that invariably elicits the attention.

The first lecture will be delivered this Friday, evening in the chapel, by Hon. Eekly B. Cox, President of the American Association of Mechanical Engineers. In our minds the simple announcement of the talker will be a sufficient guarantee to insure a crowded house this time. Remember the lectures are free and all are cordially invited.

APPLICABLE EVERYWHERE.

In a recent issue of the Osceola Leader we noticed the following questions which it fired at the people of that community and as they seem to be applicable in this section as well we respectfully dedicate them to a few people in Bellefonte, whom they seem to hit with surprising appropriateness:

When you want newspaper favors you strike your "home paper," don't you?

If you want your town boomed, and your property increased in value you expect your home paper to do it for nothing, don't you?

Yet you kick because your home paper hasn't as much reading matter as a city paper, don't you?

And you preclude the home paper from thinking the town is a good place for it, by not giving it sufficient patronage, don't you?

You often sneak off to some other town to get job work done to save a few cents, don't you?

You are mighty good about telling what a good thing for a town a home paper is, but backward when it comes to helping that paper with the cash, ain't you?

The home paper don't charge you anything on back subscription but you wait until the last thing before paying it, don't you?

Do you think a publisher can live on promises and pay his bills with the same material?

Do you think he can forever digest the fact that his paper is a "good thing for the country," and not receive anything in return? He can't do it can he?

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

It is the duty of every teacher to support his home paper, whatever publications from a distance he takes. We do not mean by this that you should subscribe for the National Educator, though we conceive this also to be a duty. But we mean your local paper. No teacher can afford to be without the paper of his own town, or immediate neighborhood. Your local paper is expected to stand by you, and it is your duty to support it.—National Educator.

TRY THE FIRE PLUGS.

We notice that many towns have suffered greatly from fire on account of the fire plugs having been frozen up and of course not in a condition to be used. The question that invariably comes into our mind while reading such notices is this: Are the plugs in Bellefonte ready for use should occasion demand? This is a matter that should be carefully looked after. For in case fire should break out in any part of town, and the plugs are not in working order, who can tell the damage that would be done ere a stream could be gotten on. The plugs should be tried every day.

A PROSPECTIVE CHANGE IN THE GAME LAWS.

In consequence of the dissatisfaction existing in every section of the state in regard to the present game laws, a vigorous and systematic effort will be made in the present session of the legislature, to make some changes which sportsmen declare are badly needed, says the Harrisburg Patriot. Senators Baker, of Delaware; Neeb, of Allegheny; Green, of Berks; Hackenberg, of Northumberland; Brown, of York, and Snyder, of Chester, will advocate the proper amendments in the senate, and in the house of Representatives Lytle, of Huntingdon; Toole, of Snyder; Foelt, of Union; Christie, of Northumberland; Seely, of Lycoming, and several others will work earnestly to secure the changes. At the last session of the legislature, Jesso M. Baker, of Media, then a member of the house, by persistent labor, succeeded, through the assistance of several of his colleagues, in securing the passage in that body of a bill for the protection of, and regulating the time of taking all kinds of game, but this measure was not passed in the senate. It is now proposed to abolish the shooting of Woodcock in July and to have the time for taking all game—both birds and mammals, other than rail and reed birds—begin on the same date. October 1 or 15 will most likely be the time selected. Sportsmen claim that if these changes are made it will prevent the wasteful slaughter of many kinds of game. Pot hunters who go in quest of woodcock, which are scarcely larger than chippies, and which are often at this time of the year still in their downy dress, but they shoot young ruffed grouse, which are termed in pot hunters' parlance shortbilled woodcocks. In this way hundreds of pheasants are annually slain, when they are unfit for table or other use. Squirrel hunters in some parts of the state go out in September and kill grouse as well as quail at least a month or six weeks before law respecting sportsmen even think of seeking these birds in their favorite coverts.—Ex.

Pine Grove Mentions.

Miss Marion Snyder is in attendance at the Stateville, Ohio, seminary, where she will graduate we hope at the head of her class.

That jolly good fellow J. D. Hess, of the Lumber city, took in last week's convention greeting his old time associates heretofore.

The musical convention, conducted by Prof. Meyers, last week in the M. E. Church was to say the least a grand success socially and financially—\$120 was realized.

Oscar Goodlander is staying in doors during the cold snap looking cross-eyed at Grover and Benjamin, twin boys in their swaddling clothes. Both mother and boys are doing nicely.

Rev. Ermitraut, is conducting a series of revival meetings which have continued over four weeks. Much interest is being manifested and fifty seekers have presented themselves at the altar.

On the 6th of Feb. a musical convention is billed for Rock Springs under the auspices of our Granger neighbors. The committee is leaving nothing undone to make this convention a grand success. Prof. Philip and Lowell Myers will be the instructors. Everybody is invited to enjoy a budget of fun which will last through out the week.

Our fellow townsman Martin Luther Smith, who married Miss Alice Betts one of Clinton county's most excellent and amiable young ladies, came home and was cordially received by Squire Smith's family on the 12th inst. when he introduced with a broad smile on his face mine frat. Here is our hand and we hope they may be able to steer clear of the sorrow and vexations of this mundane sphere.

Last Saturday evening the 14th inst. was the Eighteenth annual banquet of I. O. O. F. No. 894, when Odd Fellows were trump. The banquet was given by brother John H. Waters who seated about fifty guests—Odd Fellows and their friends, about his hospitable board. After the divine blessing had been asked by Post D. G. M., Geo. W. Williams, full justice was done to the sumptuous feast prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Welvelly, assisted by J. Hale and wife. S. F. Ishler was toast master. The after-dinner speeches and remarks were the cause of many a hearty laugh. Dan Meyers won the barlow as the champion eater, for he had to be lifted away from the table with block and tackle. The occasion was most thoroughly enjoyed by all present and will be a green leaf in his history. A vote of thanks was tendered to brother Welvelly and wife for the hospitable entertainment, and the meeting was adjourned to meet next year on the same date as S. F. Ishler.